

Second Battalion Rifle Brigade—Captain E. Newlight
slightly.
Royal Marines—Captain W. H. Marsh.

RETURNS OF CASUALTIES FROM 24 TO 67th NOVEMBER 1864, INDUSTRY.

Royal Artillery—3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, Lieutenant Andrews, slightly; 2 rank and file wounded.
Fourth Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
Seventh Light Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
Twenty-third Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
Thirty-third Regiment—3 rank and file wounded.
Forty-eighth Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
Fifty-first Regiment—1 rank and file wounded.
Second Battalion Rifle Brigade—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

ALL CASUALTIES ON THE 27th—SEPARATE RETURNS.

43 officers, 32 sergeants, 4 drummers, 380 rank as
file killed; 162 officers, 121 sergeants, 17 drummers
and 1,364 rank wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 10
rank and file missing.

Total—43 officers, 32 sergeants, 4 drummers, 383 rank
as file killed; 162 officers, 121 sergeants, 17 drummers
and 1,364 rank wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 10
rank and file missing.

Killed—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file.
Wounded—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file.
Missing—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file.

Wounded.—John Lloyd, A. B. Vengeance, severely.
Mr. Wilson, mate, Vengeance, slightly. Total wounded—
5th November.
Killed.—John Wood, A. B. Albion.
Wounded.—Joseph B. Vengeance, severely, mate, Britannia;
slightly; James Gallows, A. B. Rodney, severely; W.
Tout, A. B. Vengeance, dangerously; Frederick Mackie,
ordinary, London, dangerously; James Brien, A. B. Ro-
dney, slightly.
Total killed—1; wounded—5. Total killed and wounded
on the 4th and 5th of November, 1854—8.

A RETURN OF THE WOUNDED IN THE NAVAL BRIGADE
ON THE 4TH AND 5TH OF NOVEMBER, 1854.

Mr. Selby, mate, Diamond, slightly; James Berry,
B. Trafalgar, slightly. Total wounded—2.

THE FRENCH ACCOUNT.
GENERAL CAMBESSET'S DESPATCH. (Husaren.)
BRIEF. ST. PETERSBURG, NOV. 7, 1854.
MONSIEUR LE MARCHEL—I have the honor to con-
firm to you my telegraphic despatch, dated Nov. 6, and to
witness the Russian army, swelled by reinforce-
ments coming from the Danube, and by the reserves
collected in the southern provinces, and animated by the
most gallant spirit, has been able to repulse the

terday attacked the right of the English position before the place. The English army sustained the combat with the most heroic firmness. I cannot it to be superior to the division of the Emperor, which was distinguished by admirable valor, and by the troops nearest hand. The enemy, far more numerous than we, bent a great effort to break through the ranks of the English. This obstinate struggle lasted the whole day. On my left, General Forey had to repel at the same time a sort of attack which was made by the English, and to assist him, drove the enemy back the whole day. I inflicted on him a loss of a thousand men. This brilliant day, not purchased without loss by the allies, does the greatest honor to our arms.

The action, summarily expressed by the desperate given above, was one of the hottest and most violent of the war. From the first, the English had intended to fire the deserters that came over to us revealed the true state of the Russian army with respect to its effective strength, and we were enabled to estimate its resources. The Russian army received the news of the battle of the Alma. There were — I say, some contingents from the Asiatic coast, from Kerich and Kala; 25,000, all of them, I think, were sent to the Crimea. I received relief; 30,000, four battalions of the Cossacks of the Black Sea; 40,000, a great part of the army of the Danube, sent to the Crimea, and 10,000, sent to the Crimea, forming the 4th corps, commanded by Gen. Danabene. These three divisions were transported by port horses to the Crimea, from the mouth of the Simpheropol to the Crimea, in 10 days. Finally arrived the Grand Duke Nicholas, whose presence could not fail to over-act this army, which forms, with the garrison of Sebastopol,

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The enemy decided on beating a retreat, leaving behind more than three thousand dead, a very large number of arms and munitions, and a great quantity of powder chests, in the hands of the allies. His loss in the gross aggregate, cannot be put down at less than from 8,000 to 10,000 men.

While these events were taking place on the right bank, the 4,000 men of the garrison made a vigorous sortie on the left of our attack, along the river, and crossed the thick fog and along the ravines that facilitated their approach. The troops on duty in the trenches, under the orders of Gen. de la Motterouge, marched against the enemy, who had already invaded two of our batteries and repulsed him, killing more than 200 men on the slopes of these batteries.

Lieut. General Forey, commanding the siege corps, moved with rapid and skilful evolutions with the troops of the 5th and 6th divisions, and the 1st and 2nd regiments of the trenches, and himself marched at the head of the 5th battalion of the Chasseurs a Pied. The Russians, who were in the trenches, were not waiting for the attack of the fortification, with considerable loss, when General Lournel, seeing them fly before him, and carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, was hurrying forward to rear with his brigade, and fell wounded under the very walls of the fortification.

General Forey had much difficulty in extricating him from this dangerous position to which, yielding to the impulse of superabundant courage, he had led his brigade. The brigade of Aurelie, which had occupied the trench, was obliged to retreat, and the 5th battalion, which was effected not without a certain loss under the fire of the fortification. Colonel Niel, of the 26th Regiment of the line, who had been sent to reconnoitre the position, taken the command of the brigade, the energetic conduct of which was beyond all praise. The enemy in the trenches, who should not have been so easily repulsed, and, in addition to this received a very considerable moral and physical check.

The battle of Inkermann and the siege of Malakof, which have been the subject of such great glory on our forces, and has augmented the moral strength which the allied armies have always possessed. At the same time, the English soldiers, who were so distinguished in the English army has lost 2,400 men killed or wounded, among which are to be reckoned seven generals, three lieutenants-general, and 100 officers. On the Russian side, the extent of 1,730 killed or wounded. We have bitterly to regret the loss of General de Lournel, since dead before his hands were raised, and he was promised great career in the future. It is my painful duty to acquaint you with the death of Col. Damas, of the 6th Regiment of the line, killed at the head of his troops, and to lament in which they came in contact with the enemy.

The vigor of the allied troops, subject as they were to the vicissitudes of the weather, the want of regular supply, and of battles which recall the greatest struggles of our military history, cannot be too highly praised. It is to be wished, however, my order of the day, that the 5th.

CANKREIGHT.

FRENCH GENERAL ORDER.

Sons!—This has been a glorious day for France. A brave part of the French army, with courage, skill, and mist, succeeded in establishing themselves with powerful force of artillery on the heights which form the base of the right bank of the Dnieper, and the English force sustained, with that immovable constance which we know so well to be the characteristic of our soldiers, the most successful combat, under the command of Daqueset, led by its ally, the Russian army, together with the horse artillery, and their support, and three

Driven back at last into the valley of the Acherony, the remnants of the force numbered less than 4,000 killed or wounded, having carried off almost a number during the continuance of the contest.

Whilst these events were taking place the garrison of Sebastia made a march on our left, which gave an opportunity to the besiegers, and particularly to the Fourth division, handled with great energy by General Foy, to surround the enemy's camp, and to make them aware upon to repulse the sortie gave proofs of an energy which adds in no small degree to the glory which they have already acquired by their valorous conduct in the siege of the fortress under the rough but heroic labor of the sieges.

I could name whole divisions, soldiers of all arms as well as of all ranks, who have distinguished themselves highly in the present campaign, and I am proud to mention the Emperor and the army. But my intention to-day was to thank you, in their name, and to assure you that your services are recorded a great page to the history of this difficult campaign.

THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF, CAMBODIERE,
HASSENGUTENBERG, SEBASTOPOLIS, NOV. 8, 1854.
NATOLSON'S LETTER TO HIS ARMY.
(FROM THE PAPER OF THE 17TH NOVEMBER.)

PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, NOV. 24,
TO THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE RHINE—
You may suppose that after so long a time, the German has excited deep emotion in my mind. Express in my name to the army my entire satisfaction with the courage it has displayed, with its energy in support